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MID-WEEK

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ENVER PASHA, TURKEY'S MINISTER OF WAR.
The Leader of the Young Turks Who Is Largely Responsible for the Present Military Ambitions of the Ottoman Empire.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

THE WAR SITUATION

Up to and Including Nov. 8, 1914.

SOME of the most dramatic events of the war occurred during the week just ended—the naval battle off the coast of Chile, the expulsion of Germany from Asia by the capture of Tsing-tau, and the fulfillment of the plan by which the Russians, apparently retreating, lured their enemies on. This fulfillment was in the Austrian defeat in Galicia, while at the same time the Germans and Austrians were retreating in Poland, and while this retreat forced them to fall back in East Prussia.

As has lately been the case, the Russian field supplied the great events; the long deadlock in France and Belgium still continued. But Asia and the sea furnished events which, though not so great and far-reaching as those in Russia and Austria, contend with them in the interest of the moment.

"Peace is possible only when Russia reaches the heart of German soil," declared Emperor Nicholas on Tuesday. "This is the unanimous opinion of all Muscovites. Any apprehension of peace being concluded before the enemy is completely crushed is unfounded."

The Russian advance in the region beyond the Vistula continued, according to Sunday's bulletin, which spoke of the capture of Piotrkow, Opoczno, and Ozarow, and of a rout of the German rear guard on the roads leading to Opatow. Vienna the same day said that all the Russian attacks had been repulsed.

The news that the Germans had assumed the offensive all along the East Prussian front was made public in Petrograd on Tuesday. But the next day the Russians announced a sudden change in the situation, and said that the Germans had begun to fall back at certain points. On their left wing this retreat was precipitate; it was "vigorously thrown back" toward Biala and Lyck. Baka-largewo was captured by the Russians. This retreat was a part of the general German retreat that had begun in Poland. It was evident that in East Prussia the Germans found the retreat in Poland making it unsafe for them to retain their position.

Russian Strategy Won

ON Friday the Russian General, Grand Duke Nicholas, whose caution and self-restraint in the use of language has been such that he has seldom used the word victory or the word defeat, telegraphed Gen. Joffre and Lord Kitchener that the Russians had gained their greatest success since the beginning of the war. This was in Galicia. The Grand Duke declared that the victory had been gained along the whole front; and he used this significant expression:

"Our strategical manoeuvre has thus been crowned by what is incontestably the greatest success gained on our side since the beginning of the war."

This officially confirms the general assumption in this country that when the Russians retreated before the Austrians and Germans they were merely executing a strategical manoeuvre. They were straightening out their line, withdrawing those portions of their armies which had gotten in advance of it so as to be able to deliver a general defeat of their enemies all along the line. In the centre, in Russian Poland, they had driven the Germans back, and this had forced a German withdrawal to the north, in East Prussia. Now, in the south, came the "greatest success since the beginning of the war," the defeat of the Austrians.

At sea all the news of the week was in

favor of the Germans. On Monday the British Admiralty confessed the success of the Germans in placing mines in the path of navigation. It issued an order closing the North Sea, and explained that the Germans had succeeded in sowing mines in the open sea on the main trade route from America to Liverpool by way of the north of Ireland. Merchant vessels had already been blown up, and the White Star liner Olympic escaped only by sheer luck.

The order made the whole North Sea a military area and warned all neutral ships that after Nov. 5 they would enter it at their peril.

The battle of Sunday off Coronel, Chile, became known on Tuesday through a report made by Admiral Graf von Spee, commanding the German fleet in Pacific waters. He said the fight had taken place between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, in heavy rain and rough weather, and that he had sunk the Monmouth, damaged the Glasgow and Otranto, and set the Good Hope on fire, but that the subsequent fate of these three ships was unknown. The Scharnhorst and Nürnberg were not damaged, and only six men were wounded on the Gneisenau.

On the same day the British Admiralty admitted the loss of the submarine D-5 by a mine in the North Sea.

Official admission that the Good Hope, Sir Christopher Cradock's flagship, had been lost was made by the Admiralty on Friday. It declared that the Glasgow was not extensively damaged and that the Otranto and the Canopus were not engaged. The fate of the Monmouth was still unknown. She had been twice attacked by the Germans.

The Japanese Victory

THE news that Germany had been driven out of Asia was made public on Saturday by the Japanese Government, which announced the capture of Tsing-tau after a siege of sixty-five days. This victory took from Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland, as well as her last strategic position outside of the German Empire in Europe. The surrender was brought about by an infantry charge under Gen. Yoshimi Yamada, which captured the middle fort of the first line of defense. The charge was made at midnight on Friday, and the white flag was hoisted at 7 o'clock the next morning. Yamada's capture of the centre fort enabled Gen. Horiuchi to occupy the northerly fort, and the other forts were taken by the right wing under Gen. Yohoyi and the British right centre, led by Lieut. Col. Barnardiston. In this war the Japanese and British have been fighting side by side in Asia.

In this decisive charge the Japanese lost 36 men killed and 182 wounded. The Japanese, with that directness characteristic of them in this war, immediately announced the future of Tsing-tau. Vice Minister of the Navy Suzuki declared, "While the European war continues Tsing-tau will be administered by Japan. At the conclusion of the war Japan will open negotiations with China." At every step of the way Japan has forestalled the suspicion of neutral powers by announcing definitely the aim of her moves and limiting precisely the extent of them.

The opening of the Allies' campaign against Turkey was made known in an announcement on Tuesday that a British and French squadron had bombarded the Dardanelles and that a British cruiser had bombarded the fortified town of Akabah, Arabia, afterward sending land-

ing parties to occupy the town. Egypt was put under martial law.

Army orders issued by the Viceroy of the Caucasus on Oct. 29, but made public on Tuesday, conveyed the information that the Turks had "treacherously" attacked the Russian coast towns and ships of the Black Sea fleet, and that Russia was to be considered at war with Turkey. He ordered his troops to cross the frontier and attack the Turks. The result of this was made known on the same day, Tuesday, by a Turkish announcement that the Russians had attacked the Turkish troops at several points, but had been compelled to retire.

The first news of the fighting consequent upon the movement of the Russians across the Turkish border was given out on Thursday, and was a story of sudden and energetic advance by the Russians and the discomfiture, though not the defeat, of the Turks. None of the operations reported from Petrograd was important, but they all constituted steps in the advance.

The General Staff described these operations as "vigorously clearing the enemy's territory." The Russians described how they drove the Turks back in Caucasasia and Armenia, and how sometimes the Turkish retreat was so precipitate that they abandoned their wounded or their arms. The Turks on the same day merely reported that the Russians were strengthening their positions near the frontier, and that they had been "repulsed completely from the Kara-Killissa and Tehan districts."

In France and Belgium

IN the west the campaign on the Nieuport and Dixmude front was stationary, according to both the French and German bulletins of Sunday. The reason was given in the German report, which attributed it to the destruction by the Belgians of the sluices at Nieuport and the consequent inundations of the Yser and the Ypres Canals.

But the Germans continued their fierce attacks north, east, and south of Ypres. Both sides saw the Germans advanced, but the French add that the advance was repulsed and that the French made progress to the north of Ypres. On the same day the Germans captured Hollebacke and Messines at daybreak and were driven out of them toward evening.

The violence of the German attack in Belgium and the north of France continued the next day and then abated, according to the French reports of Monday. They made an important movement against the suburbs of Arras, but it did not succeed.

All operations in the region south of Nieuport were stopped by the inundation of the country, Berlin announced on Tuesday.

The Belgians made an attempt on Wednesday to push forward along the North Sea coast between the sea and the inundated district. Assisted by French and English troops, they made what Berlin describes as "a fierce attack" by way of Nieuport, but were driven back.

Friday's French bulletin made known the fighting of a fierce battle around Ypres, where the Allies were on the offensive. The Germans were on the offensive in Belgium and the north of France. They were making changes in the composition of their forces here, the French discovered, and were reinforcing their reserve corps, composed of new organizations, with active troops, with the idea—so the French assumed—of undertaking a new offensive movement.



HAVOC WROUGHT BY SHELLS INSIDE THE CHURCH AT LONGWY—THE FRENCH FORTIFIED TOWN ON THE LUXEMBURG BORDER

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



A BRITISH WAGON TRAIN PARKED FOR A REST IN THE FIELDS BACK OF THE FLANDERS BATTLE LINE.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS REBUILDING A RAILROAD TORN UP BY THE FRENCH FRENCH PRISONERS ARE AIDING IN THE WORK.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN CANNON LEFT ON GUARD IN THE RUINED SQUARE AT LONGWY, THE FRENCH FORTIFIED TOWN ON THE LUXEMBURG BORDER.
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



WAR MATERIAL LEFT BEHIND BY THE BELGIANS IN THEIR FLIGHT FROM ANTWERP.
(Photo from Haagse Illustratie & Persbureau.)



PARTY OF FRENCH ZOUAVES FORDING A SHALLOW STREAM IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



BRITISH TROOPS CROSSING A PONTON BRIDGE DURING THE PURSUIT OF THE GERMAN ARMY FROM THE MARNE TO THE AISNE.
(Photo from Photo Press.)



JAPANESE TROOPS DIGGING TRENCHES BEFORE TSING-TAU.



A PARTY OF UHLANS AT SWAKOPMUND IN GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



A BELGIAN SOLDIER GIVES TWO LITTLE REFUGEES A LIFT TOWARD THE BORDER.

(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



A FACTORY IN PAPEETE, THE CAPITAL OF TAHITI, AFTER BEING SHELLLED BY GERMAN CRUISERS.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



THE BRITISH TAKING A POSITION BEHIND A NATURAL BREASTWORK IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF LIERRE DURING THE DEFENSE OF ANTWERP.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



PROVISION WAGONS CROSSING A BRIDGE AT STENAY WHICH WAS BLOWN UP BY THE FRENCH AND REPAIRED BY GERMAN ENGINEERS



STATUE OF THE DUC DE GUISE, DECORATED BY THE GERMANS, IN THE RUINED MARKET PLACE AT GUISE
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



BELGIANS HOLDING THE GERMANS BACK AT FIFTY YARDS
This Photograph Was Taken While Firing Was in Progress
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



A COLUMN OF BRITISH FUSILEERS RETIRING IN ORDER AFTER THEIR DEFEAT AT MONS.
This Photograph Was Taken Just South of Noyon.
(Photo from Photopress.)



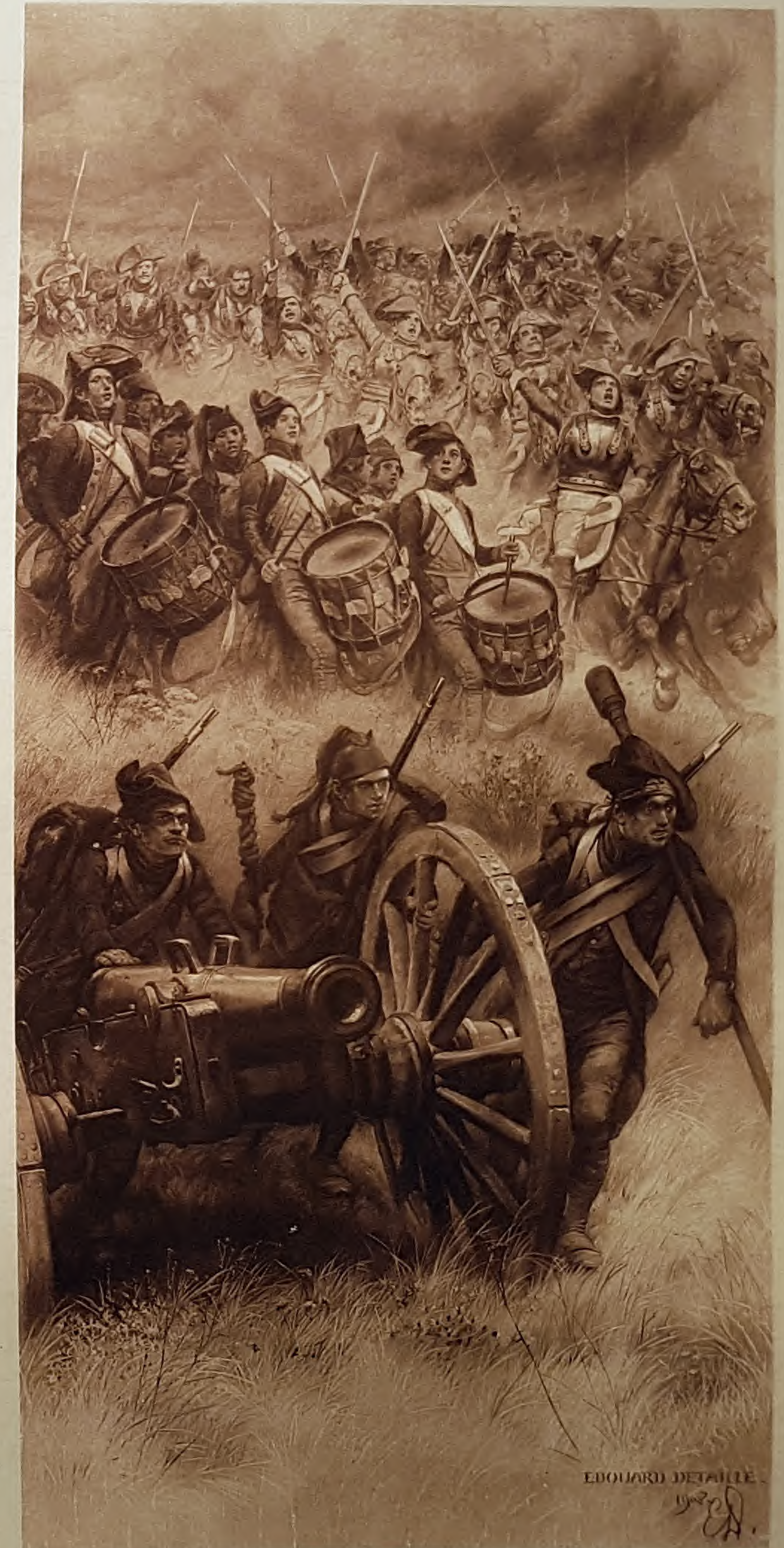
RUINS IN THE VILLAGE OF BOORE
IN NORTHERN FRANCE



A HOUSE IN LILLE DEMOLISHED
BY A GERMAN SHELL
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)

THE BATTLE SONG

By Edouard Detaille



THIS FAMOUS TRYPTICH IN THE LUXEMBOURG, PARIS, WAS PAINTED TO ORDER BY DETAILLE FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. IT IS A POETIC RENDERING OF THE SPIRIT OF THE SECOND BATTLESONG OF FRANCE, "LE CHANT DU DEPART"
(Reproduced by courtesy of Mani Joyant & Co., New York.)



BELGIAN SOLDIERS PAYING A LAST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A DEAD COMRADE KILLED IN ACTION.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



WOUNDED BELGIANS PLAYING A QUIET GAME OF NAP AT FARNBOROUGH COURT, NEAR ALDERSHOT.



JAPANESE FIELD ARTILLERY TO BE USED AGAINST TSING-TAU STARTING FROM SHANTUNG
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



WINDOWS OF THE HARP OF ERIN, PUBLIC HOUSE, BROKEN DURING ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS AT DEPTFORD



SIX INCH GUN ON ONE OF THE BRITISH MONITORS THAT HAVE BEEN HARASSING THE GERMANS NEAR DIXMUDE
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



BRITISH SOLDIERS FIXING A MACHINE GUN IN THE TRENCHES AT THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.
(Photo from Photo Press.)



FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS PASSING THROUGH OUTCHY ON THEIR WAY TO THE FIRING LINE.
(Photo from Sport and General.)



AT THE HAGUE PEACE PALACE THE GATES PRESENTED BY THE KAISER ARE CLOSED AND GUARDED BY DUTCH SOLDIERS.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



ENTERTAINING THE BELGIAN REFUGEES IN HOLLAND.
Children Listening to a Band Concert in the Public Square.



GERMAN GUN COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY A FRENCH SHELL.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



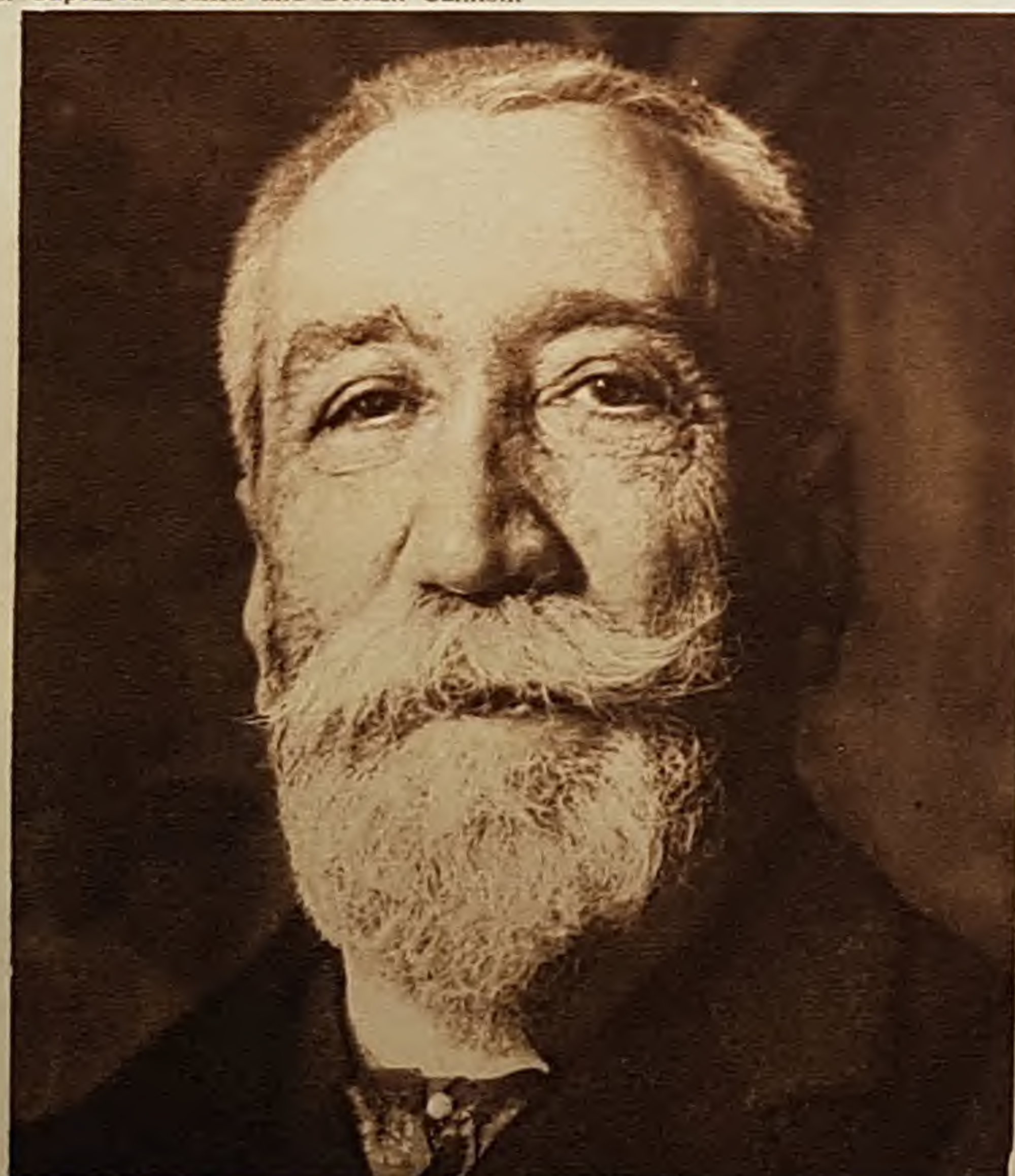
SOLDIER ON GUARD OVER A WRECKED AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN BY THE GERMANS.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



MANUFACTURING THE IRON CROSSES FOR THE GERMAN HEROES.
The Process of Manufacture From the Blank to the Finished Product.
Many of the 1914 Crosses Are Made From Captured French and British Cannon.



The Youngest Recipient of the Iron Cross. Gunther Paulus of Magdeburg, Aged 16, Who Was Conspicuous for Bravery in Five Battles.
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



Anatole France, the Great French Author, Who Is Over Seventy Years of Age, Has Been Allowed to Enlist as a Private.
(Photo from Photo Press.)



RUSSIAN PRISONERS UNDER GERMAN GUARD BUILDING ROADS IN BRANDENBURG, A SUBURB OF BERLIN



GERMAN AUTOMOBILE EQUIPPED TO CUT WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS ERECTED BY THE FRENCH
(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



GERMAN FIELD TELEPHONE STATION WITH THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY
The Portable Telescoped Poles Are Erected by Pneumatic Pressure



Lieut. Dawes of the Royal Flying Corps, Who Hid for Three Days Behind the German Lines and Escaped by Swimming the River Aisne, Has Been Decorated with the Legion of Honor.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



MAJOR GENERAL HUBERT IAN HAMILTON, D.S.O., WHO HAD SEEN ACTIVE SERVICE IN EGYPT AND SOUTH AFRICA, REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.



NELSON'S COLUMN IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE DECORATED FOR THE RECENT GREAT PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.
(Photo by L. N. A.)



Captain Robin Gray of the Royal Flying Corps. Decorated with the Legion of Honor, and Now Reported Missing.



Admiral Fisher, Who Succeeds Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Lord of the British Admiralty.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



A Russian Jew, Named Miller, Recommended by Gen. Rennenkampf for a High Order of St. George for Conspicuous Bravery.



Prince Maximilian of Hesse, a Nephew of the Kaiser, Found Dead Near Caestre, According to Reports.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



NEIDENBURG, EAST PRUSSIA, THE SCENE OF ALLEGED RUSSIAN ATROCITIES, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



A DENTIST IN BERLIN SETS HIS PATIENTS TO KNITTING SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS WHILE THEY ARE WAITING THEIR TURN
(Photo from Paul Thompson.)



THE EFFECT OF GERMAN SHELLS ON FORT WAVRE ST. CATHERINE BEFORE ANTWERP
(Photo from International News Service.)



STARBROUCK FORT, BLOWN UP BY THE BELGIANS WHEN THEY WERE FORCED TO RETIRE FROM ANTWERP.
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



ABANDONED GUNS IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE MAUBEUGE



A ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP CREW, ALL OF WHOM RECEIVED THE IRON CROSS OF THE SECOND CLASS.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)

The Last War

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GERMAN ADVANCE CYCLISTS TAKE POSSESSION OF THE PONT D'ANVERS ON ENTERING GHENT.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)